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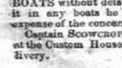

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Stories and Lessons on the Catechism with the first class Girls of Forley. By author of "Stories and Catechisings on the Collects," Edited by the Revd. W. Jackson, M. A. Oxon, &c. 3 vols	8	12
Bossey's Cornopean Tutor	3	12
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor	3	0

VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.

Violin Strings, per set	2	0
Guitar Strings, per set	3	0

MEASURING TAPES.
A few of 100, 66, & 50 feet, very good quality Rs. 15, 10, & 7 8

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Thacker's Overland News, June 10 and 18	Rs.	1 0
Home News, June 18	„	0 8
Army and Navy Gazette, June 6 and 13	„	1 4
Leamington Spa Courier, June 6 and 13	„	1 4
Punch, June 6 and 13	„	1 4
The Illustrated Times, June 6 and 13	„	1 0
The Illustrated London News, June 6 and 13	„	1 4

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

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Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) 5, Lothbury.
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SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 1 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
„ „ „ „ On demand 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland } On demand 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland }

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward in the first of exchange sheet on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negotiate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Undrawn balances shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed,

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. B. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—FRANCS 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—FRANCS, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
„ 3 Do. 2s. 0d. „
„ on Demand 1s. 11¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight 2·56 cts. „
„ 3 Do. 2·53 „
„ On Demand 2·50 „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 25th March 1863. T. R. E. D

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 17th July 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	101
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		[ex divd.
BANKS.			
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	163 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	71½ prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	100 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	40 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	150 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	140 prem.
Pagass Cos.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Apollo Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	3,667	575 per share	Rs 11,800 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 3,500 pm. p. share.
Hydraulic Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 11,000 p. sh. [prem.
Spinstone Land & Press Co.			
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Consolidated Stock.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.			
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	300 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockji Pitty Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs.p. share.	Rs. 600 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,00	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 20,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disc.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	.....	104
" Loan	1835-36	
" Loan	1842-43	99½
" Loan	1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	.....	108½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	.....	113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	249
Carolus	"	300
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	198
Bar Silver	"	106½
Gold Leaf	"	16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2	0s.	0d. to £2	17s.	6d.
" (Seed)	£1	5s.	0d. to £1	10s.	0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2	0s.	0d. to £2	10s.	0d.
" (Seed)	£2	0s.	0d to £2	5s.	0d.
To China			No enquiry.		
To Clyde					
To Hull					
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.				

(PRICES CURRENT (8th July 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba.		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	490 to 495
New Dholleras, (ready.)	"	480 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	485 to 490
New Oomrawutee	"	450 to 455
New Comptа	"	460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	550 to 555
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	440 to 445
New Veeravul	"	445 to 450
New Khandeish	"	430 to 435
New Pornatcheer	"	460 to 465
New Accote	"	470 to 475
New Mangalore	"	450 to 455
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,690 to 1,610.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	7	to 7·2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	7·4	to 7·5
Gingelly mixed (Black	32	to 33
and White)	37	to 38
Niger	25	to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
July 16	United Service (s)...	Gaino	Hongkong 13 June

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
July 16	Impulse	Gilchrist	Moulmein.
	John Kerr	Sweetser	Madras.
	Harvest Home	Dickey	Moulmein.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The Ship *Elizabeth*, H. Amerstedt, bound to Mutlah, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 16TH JULY 1863.

For London.

Defiance—3,400 bags Sursee Seed, 5,100 cwt., Ritchie, Stewart and Co.; 240 pieces E. Teeth, 17 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs., Noormahomed Remtoola; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Bacephalus—66 bags Linseed, 99 cwt., Babajee Gunputrow.

Conway.—201 packages Cloves, 240¾ cwt., Dhunjeebhoy Peerosha Merwanjee; 200 packages Cloves, 238 cwt., Luckmunjee Keekabhoy.

For Liverpool.

Southern Belle.—159 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Hirjee Hemraz; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Chutoorbhoy Nursy.

Excellent.—300 bales Cotton, 1 050 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 115 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Champay Ludhabhoy and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt, Hirjee Hemraz; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt.; 20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Framjee, Sands and Co.

Albion.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Sea Queen—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Mooktarshaw.

Floating Light.—105 bales Cotton, 367¼ cwt., Goculdass Teapall; 75 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee Hirjee and Co.

Morning Light.—4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 55½ bales Cotton, 195 cwt., Hurgovundas Pranjeevundass; 125 bales Wool, 375 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee; 48 bales Wool, 144 cwt., Samjee Gangs.

Auchenagh.—111 bales Cotton, 388 cwt., Dyall Jairaz; 54 bales Cotton, 189 cwt., Doongersy Gangjee.

Eulalia.—72 bales Wool, 216 cwt.; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Vuzunjee Dewchund; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Bhimjee Sanjee.

Shard.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Nagasakie.—275 bundles Linseed, 137½ cwt., Gangjee Nurput; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Chuturbhoy Nursy; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Norah Creina.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Motechurd Lilladhur.

Bella Isle.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Hirjee Jeatsy; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor.

Contest.—12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Tulla Morarjee.

Zoboak.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Madowjee and Co.

Malakoff.—575 bundles Ambahulud, 267½ cwt., Khatesy Ranchore and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

Queen of the East.—20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

England.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy and Co.

Sirocco.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Ludhabhoy Poonay.

For Havre.

Leocadie and Anna.—15 pieces E. Teeth, 9 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs., Moorarbhoy Poonjabhoy; 2 boxes Musical Boxes, Milling.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of July 5, announced the arrivals of the *Elizabeth, Sarah M., Inkerman, Industry, Liverpool, Hengist* and *City of Cashmere*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—July 9, Barque *Teak*, Middleton, from Vizzagapatam 29th June.

DEPARTURES.—July 9, Barque *Echo*, LeFevre, to Bimlipatam. Do. Screw Steamer *Hydaspes*, Forster, to London, via Cape.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 16.

Bell, Lieut. W., 56th Regt., on medical certificate, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 16.

Southey, Captain R., Garrison and Dockyard Engineer, on leave to Poona.

Woodcock, Captain, Hyderabad Contingent, to rejoin, to Ellichpoor.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 16TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard.
The 103rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day to-morrow.

1. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble at the Musjeed Bunder at 11 A.M., on Saturday the 18th instant, to examine and report upon 450 Butts of Porter landed per Ship *Ex-Veteran* :—

President.—Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I.

Members.—One Subaltern from 21st Regt. N. I., and the Quarter Master 21st N. I.

The 103rd Regt. will furnish six Tasters to attend the Committee, the Commissariat sending conveyance at the usual hour.

2. The Garrison Court Martial, of which Major Trower, 103rd Regt, is President, is dissolved.

3. With reference to para. 6 of the Garrison Orders of the 11th instant, the leave of absence granted to the undermentioned Officer is extended to the 31st instant :—

Lieut. Newport, attached 18th Regt. N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1863.

No. 362.—Captain O. Bourdillon, of the Invalid Establishment, Pension Paymaster at Dapoolee, has passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language, agreeably to the test prescribed in the General Order No. 532, dated 21st September 1859.

No. 364.—The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, dated Camp Lucknow, 13th January 1863, is republished :—

"*Head Quarters, Camp Lucknow, 13th January* 1863.

Under instructions from Government, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that in supercession of all previous Orders, Soldiers who have volunteered for General Service from Her Majesty's Indian Forces shall in future be discharged, invalided, and pensioned precisely in accordance with the Forms and Regulations in force in the British Service, whether they may have elected for the Indian or British scale of pension, under the provision of G. O. C. C. of the 10th April. 1861.

2. For the present, and till farther orders, it will, however, be necessary in the case of men who apply for pension under the Indian Rules to furnish, in addition to the documents prescribed in Her Majesty's Regulations, the roll and certificate of character hitherto required under Articles 8 and 9, Section XLIV. of the Bengal Military Regulations. This roll and certificate should be at once forwarded to the Officer in charge of the office of the Adjutant General of the Army at the Presidency, for verification and submission to Government, in order that the proper rate of pension due to the Soldier may be authoritatively fixed without delay.

3. A certificate showing the exact amount of pension to which each Soldier is entitled under the Indian rules will be forwarded by the Government of India for the guidance of the authorities in England, by whom all discharge papers will be finally dealt with.

4. Applications for discharge by indulgence or otherwise, of men on the Unattached List, are to be forwarded by heads of departments, in the first instance, to the Regiments on whose Rolls the men are borne, with a Memo. of the applicant's conduct. The proceedings of the Regimental Boards assembled at the Head Quarters of the Regiment to verify the man's service, &c. will then be sent to the Officer under whom the applicant may be serving, for signature of the "declaration" which must be attested by the departmental Officer who will then return the documents to the Regiment for immediate disposal in the usual manner.

5. Officers Commanding the new Regiments are here reminded that, the documents of Soldiers applying for discharge by purchase, and of men desirous of remaining in India, or of residing anywhere out of England on discharge, are in all cases to be sent to the Adjutant General Her Majesty's Forces at Head Quarters for completion.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
H. B. JOHNSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Officiating Adjutant General of the Army."

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1863.

No. 365.—The following appointments are made :—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals F. S. Arnott, C.B., to officiate as Inspector General of Hospitals during the absence of Inspector General T. Mackenzie, C.B., on furlough to Europe.

Surgeon Major H. D. Glasse to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, vice Arnott.

No. 367.—The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Medical Department.

Surgeon James McAdam Hyslop, M.D., from 25th August 1862, in room of Surgeon Major W. H. Bradley, retired.

Surgeon William Crawford Brown, M.D., from 10th September 1862, in room of Surgeon Major J. Dear, deceased.

Surgeon Robert Gillman Lord, M.D., from 25th October 1862, in room of Surgeon Major F. Lolwick, deceased.

Surgeon John Grant Nicholson, M.D., from 27th November 1862, in room of Surgeon R. Dent, retired.

Surgeon Robert Millar, M.D., from 18th December 1862, in room of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B. White, retired.

Surgeon John Henry Wilmot, M.D., from 1st January 1863, in room of Surgeon J. Reynolds, retired.

PROMOTIONS.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon Charles George Wiehe, M.D., to be Surgeon, from 7th January 1863, in room of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals D. Grierson, deceased.

Assistant Surgeon John Thom Sanderson, M.D., to be Surgeon, from 1st July 1863, in room of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. J. Hamilton, retired.

No. 368.—The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made.

Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor Arthur Rockley, to be Conductor, from 7th June 1363, in room of Conductor Kavanagh, pensioned.

Store and Pass Serjeant and Acting Sub-Conductor Thomas Lang, to be Sub-Conductor, from 7th June 1863, in room of Conductor Kavanagh, pensioned.

Bombay Castle, 13th July 1863.

No. 370.—The following Officers are appointed Probationers in the Commissariat Department :—

Lieut. H. R. Van Heythusen, of the Staff Corps.

Lieut. J. M. Boyd, of the 30th Regt. N. I.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1863.

371.—The House of Mr. Lewrence, at Belgaum, is excluded from Military limits.

No. 372.—The following Extract from the *London Gazette* of 22nd May 1863, is published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 22ND MAY 1863.

BREVET.

To be Major Generals.

Colonel Sir Charles Shepard Stuart, K. C.B., Bombay Infantry. Dated 18th March 1863.

Colonel Thomas Henry Shuldham, Bengal Infantry. Dated 3rd April 1863.

Colonel John Butler, Bengal Infantry. Dated 6th April 1863.

Colonel William Barclay Goodfellow, Bombay Engineers. Dated 14th April 1863.

Colonel William Marcus Coghlan, Bombay Artillery. Dated 17th April 1863.

The undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces who have retired upon full pay to have a step of honorary rank as follows :—

Lieutenant Colonel Grant Allan, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel. Dated 22nd May 1863.

Major Henry Willium Rawlins, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 22nd May 1863.

Major Robert Cowpar, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 22nd May 1863.

Captain Blackett Revell, Madras Infantry, to be Major. Dated 22nd May 1863.

Captain Henry Michell, Bengal Infantry, to be Major. Dated 22nd May 1863.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Henry Gibbon Graham, to have the honorary rank of Inspector General of Hospitals, dated 22nd May 1863.

Surgeon Major Henry Goodall to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, dated 22nd May 1863.

No. 375.—The following General Order by His Excellency the Governor General of India, dated 20th June 1863, No. 83A., is republished :—

"No. 83A.—The following extract from a Military Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 171 of the 9th May 1863, is published for general information :—

Paragraph 2—You have informed His Excellency the Commander in Chief

that it was never contemplated to appoint Officers of the Pretiat it was never contemplated to appoint Officers of the Regular establishment of another Presidency, and that so long as there are Officers of the Bengal Army available for employment, you cannot sanction the appointment of Madras or Bombay Officers to Corps on the regular Bengal Establishment.

3. You have also stated, I observe, that Officers of other Presidencies have not been freely employed in the Punjaub and Hyderabad and other Irregular Forces under the orders of the Government of India, and are of course still eligible for such situations.

4. I approve of the decision you have formed upon the subject.

5. In my Despatch, No. 319, dated 18th August 1861, paragraph 46, I observed, with reference to the subject, that I should look to the employment of Officers of the Staff Corps in one Presidency being employed in another being extended, on special occasions, but that I concurred in your opinion that ordinarily it would be inconvenient to bring Officers of all the Presidencies promiscuously into the several Staff Departments of the Armies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

6. I consider therefore that so long as there are Officers of the Bengal Army available and qualified for employment, Madras and Bombay Officers should not be appointed to Corps on the regular Bengal Establishment."

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 14th July 1863.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as follows :—

Hindoostanee Staff Test.

Assistant Surgeon L. S. Bruce, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieut. H. Phillips, Cadre 29th N. I. attached to 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieut. A. R. T. McKae, General List, attached to 8th Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon P. S. Turnbull, D/18th Royal Artillery.

The particular attention of Officers Commanding the 103rd, 106th, and 109th Regiments and Brigades and Batteries of Artillery, is called to circular memo No. 20 of the 2nd July 1862, issued by the Deputy Adjutant General Her Majesty's British Forces on the subject of returns of effects and remittances.

The instructions therein conveyed are to be strictly attended to.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Captain J. Miller to proceed to England, via Egypt for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

This Officer is not available for duty with Troops and will on arrival report himself to the Adjutant General Home Guards.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

General List.—Ensign R. Hennell, attached to 23rd N. L. I., from 4th August to 2nd September 1863, in extension of divisional leave.

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1863.

No. 43—The following extract from a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, addressed to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 61 of 1863, dated 16th April, is published :—

"Uncovenanted Medical Officers may be admitted to the benefits of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules; as recommended by your Government."

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1863.

No. 40.—The following temporary arrangements in connection with the late Indian Navy are confirmed :—

By Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of the Bombay Marine.

Persian Gulf Squadron Orders.

Mr. Jamsetjee Manockjee, 3rd Class Naval-trained Engineer, of the *Comet*, proceeding on duty from Bussorah to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the Steamer *Kurrachee*, in the month of January 1863.

Assistant Apothecary G. Tilley, of the *Clyde*, proceeding on duty from Bushire to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the steamer *Kurrachee*, in the month of January 1863.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th July 1863.

Mr. G. Lenshman was appointed Store Accountant of the *Ajdaha*, on the 1st May 1863.

Civil.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, July 16.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain P. H. Lefevre assumed charge of his duties as Acting 3rd Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar, on the 26th May last.

Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow has been appointed to act as 2nd Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, from 23rd May last, the date of his confirmation as Arabic Interpreter to the the Political Resident.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. D. Melvill to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Tannah.

Mr. W. H. Newnham to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poonah.

Mr. Gopal Rao Hurry Deshmookh to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. A. F. Davidson, Superintendent Khandeish Survey, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, in the Khandeish District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent of Bazars at Bhooj has been appointed an Assessor of Income Tax for that Station.

Mr. W. Waddenham has been appointed Acting 1st Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Canara, from the commencement of the current official year.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, No. 67, dated 9th ultimo is published :

Financial, No. 67.

"INDIA OFFICE, *London, 9th June* 1863.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, Bombay.

SIR,—The undermentioned Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants on your Establishment, having furnished the necessary Medical Certificates, have been granted extensions of leave, for the periods specified, viz. :—

Covenanted.

Mr. J. E. Oliphant, three months.
Mr. C. Forbes, six months.
Mr. E. P. Down, six months.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. T. Garrett, six months.
Mr. T. F. Babington, six months.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. WOOD."

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. A. T. Maunder, R. E., Executive Engineer, Kaira Collectorate, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence, from the 25th July 1863.

Lieut. G. Cruickshank, R.E., has been appointed a Probationary Assistant Engineer, with effect from the 14th December 1862.

Mr. W. C. Radenhurst, Sub-Engineer of the 2nd Class, is promoted to the grade of 1st Class, Sub-Engineer.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. B. Curtis received charge of the Office of Guzerati Translator from the Rev. Dr. Glasgow, on the 30th ultimo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE following report of a Committee appointed under the provisions of Section 100 of Act I. of 1859, to investigate the circumstances connected with the running down of the Pattamar *Ganesh Persad* by the steamer *Tilly*, while on her voyage to Cochin, on the morning of the 15th April last, is published for general information. His Excellency the Governor in Council concurring therewith.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1863.

REPORT.

On careful consideration of the statements made before us we are of opinion that the collision by which the Pattamar *Ganesh Persad* received injury was accidental. No blame appears to us to attach to the Master or Officers of the *Tilly*

The Master of the *Tilly* appears to have adopted every proper precaution, to have acted according to the Admiralty instructions, and to have used every exertion to save the Crew and Passengers of the Pattamar after the collision, as well as to save the Pattamar.

The preponderance of the evidence elicited is to the effect that had the Pattamar continued her course, instead of porting her helm, the collision would not have taken place.

N. W. OLIVER, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.
W. C. BARKER, Retired Captain, I. N.,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port."

Bombay, 10th June 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

MARRIAGE.

At Bangalore, on the 7th July, at the London Mission Chapel, Infantry Lines, by the Rev. J. Sewell, Joseph Manasseh, Foreman, *Columbian Press*, to Hannah, (a Convert.)

DEATH.

At Cuttack, on the 7th June, Mr. Thomas Claudius, Senior, Civil Assistant Engineer Trigonometrical Survey.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th July 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE :—

Weight under ½ ounce	*Via Marseilles.*	*Via Southampton.*
	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 "	" 0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	" 1 10 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 "	" 2 8 0	" 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 28th July 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th July.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for Kurrachee, and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee* will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

The Mail for Zanzibar, per Ship *Bon Accord*, will be closed on or about the 20th instant.

The Mail for Zanzibar, per Ship *Kent*, will be closed on or about the 25th instant.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1863.

First Quarter.....Friday 24th. 2h. 23.4m. A.M.
Full Moon.....Thursday 30th. 6h. 24.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	17	Mars sets at 8.23.	5 32	6 39	11 33	11 57	
Sat.	18	Uranus sets at 4.29.	5 32	6 39	0 9	0 24	
Sun.	19	7th Sun. after Trinity.	5 33	6 39	0 41	0 57	
Mon.	20	Margaret.	5 33	6 39	1 13	1 29	
Tues.	21	Daybreak at 4h 12m.	5 34	6 38	1 47	2 2	
Wed.	22	Magdalene.	5 34	6 38	2 52	3 11	
Thur.	23	Twilight ends 7.58	5 35	6 38	3 31	3 53	

Date 15th July Time—8h. 0m. 41.0s

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 17th.—Isaac Watts born, 1674.—Cawnpore retaken by General Windham, 1857.

Saturday 18th.—Petrarch, the celebrated Italian poet died, 1374.

Sunday 19th.—Second Battle of Cutwa, 1763.—Princess Augusta of Cambridge born, 1822.—Lord Elphinstone died, 1860.

Monday 20th.—Earl of Elgin Governor General of Canada 1811.—Treaty of Peace, 1815.

Tuesday 21st.—Lord William Russell beheaded, 1683.

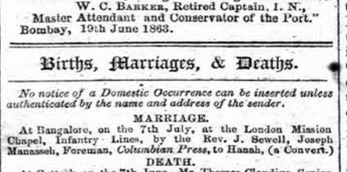
Wednesday 22nd.—Battle of Salamanca 1812.—The Indian Income Tax Act passed, 1860.

Thursday 23rd.—Canada Union assented to, 1840.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 2	KURRACHEE	July 8
AGRA	July 9	LAHORE	July 4
ALLAHABAD	June 30	LONDON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	May 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 22	MADRAS	July 10
BANGALORE	July 10	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	July 4	MEERUT	July 7
CALCUTTA	July 6	OUDH	July 8
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 4
CEYLON	July 2	PENANG	June 23
DELHI	June 30	RANGOON	June 4
FRANCE	June 20	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 21

THE



FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1863.

WE publish elsewhere the protocols of the various conferences held in London in May and June by the representatives of the three great Powers, France, Great Britain, and Russia, for the settlement of the affairs of Greece in connexion with the offer of the Greek throne to Prince Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George, second son of Prince Christian of Denmark.

The first document in point of date and also in importance, is the communication from the President of the Greek National Assembly at Athens, dated 31st March to the English Ambassador, the Hon. Henry Elliot, announcing a unanimous resolution of the Assembly electing the young Danish Prince, Constitutional King of the Greeks under the name of George I., requesting that the decree may be made known to the Queen, and intimating a conviction that the British Government, "animated by sentiments of friendship towards Greece" will see with pleasure the termination of the Crisis through which the Greeks have passed. A main article of this decree is to the effect that "the legitimate successors of King George must profess the tenets of the Orthodox Church of the East." The first conference of the great Powers was held at the English Foreign Office on the 16th May: on this occasion Earl Russell took a rapid historic survey of Greek affairs form the times of its having been constituted a separate Kingdom under Prince Otho in 1832 under the protection of France, Great Britain, and Russia, till the Revolution of the 23rd October 1862. The Review of the Bavarian rule of thirty years, caused an acknowledgment on the part of the three Powers in view of the facts, that the order of things then established had not consolidated itself in Greece, and that their Commission as protecting powers was at an end. The powers, however, considered it due to Bavaria, that as the convention and articles of the settlement in 1833 had been carried out with the participation of the Minister of the King of Bavaria in the proceedings, they deemed it right to invite the Head of the House of Bavaria to authorize his representative at London to take part in these deliberations and closed present proceedings accordingly. The Plenipotentiaries of the three Powers again met at the same place on the 27th May, for the purpose of taking cognizance of the action of Bavaria in the matter, in conformity with the resolutions adopted at the previous conference. It was then announced that the Court of Bavaria had not authorized its Minister to take part in the deliberations: In the absence of that Minister Earl Russell considered it his duty to refer to the 8th Article of the Convention of 1832, which favoured the younger branches of the House of Bavaria as claimants to the Greek throne on the contingency of King Otho dying "without direct and lawful issue." It was agreed to insert this point in the protocol, but the Plenipotentiaries at the same time unanimously agreed on the impossibility of carrying into execution the stipulations of the Article in question, which had been utterly set aside by the occurrence of events, entirely beyond the controul of the Powers.

The representatives of the three Powers again met in Council on the 5th June, and "acknowledging the necessity of determining without delay on the means for replacing Greece under a system conformable to the monarchical principles which it is their interest to maintain in the new state founded by their united efforts," they proceed "to decide upon the arrangements to be taken by common agreement for giving effect to the wishes of the Greek nation, which call the Prince William of Denmark to the Hellenic Throne."

On this occasion the Minister of the King of Denmark was invited to take part in their deliberations, and the Danish Minister at the English Court having been so authorized by his own Government, accepted the invitation. The conference thus constituted, take into consideration the decree of the Greek National Assembly of the 31st March electing Prince William constitutional King of the Greeks under the title of George I. and a note handed in by the Danish Minister on the part of Prince Christian of Denmark acting in the character of guardian of his son, a minor, accepts for him, the hereditary Sovereignty of Greece, "but on the express condition that the Ionian Islands shall be effectively united to the Hellenic Kingdom."

These matters having been duly considered, the English Foreign Secretary declared, "that if the union of the Ionian Islands to the Hellenic Kingdom, after having been found to be in accordance with the wishes of the Ionian Parliament, should obtain the assent of the Courts of Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, Her Britannic Majesty would recommend to the Government of the United States of the Ionian Islands to appropriate, annually, a sum of ten thousand pounds sterling for the purpose of augmenting the Civil List of His Majesty George I. King of the Greeks."

Besides the ten thousand pounds to be appropriated by the Ionian Islands for the Civil List of their future Sovereign, the three Powers—France, Great Britian, and Russia, declared "that each was disposed to give up in favour of Prince William four thousand pounds sterling a year, out of the sums which the Greek Treasury has engaged itself to pay annually to each of them in pursuance of the arrangement proposed at Athens by the representatives of the three Powers, and accepted by the Greek Government, with the concurrence of the Chambers, in the month of June 1860." These three sums are to be expressly understood as destined to constitute "a personal dotation of His Majesty the King in addition to the Civil List fixed by the law of the State. The other provisions fixed at the conference being the agreement to the legitimate successors of the King professing the tenets of the Orthodox Church of the East, and that the Crown of Greece and the Crown of Denmark shall in no case be united on the same head, and finally, the three Powers agree from the date of the last conference to use "their influence in order to procure the recognition of Prince William as King of the Greeks, under the name of George I., by all the Sovereigns and States with whom they have relations."

And so then the poor Greeks having at length, after manifold perils and difficulties since the revolution of October last, succeeded in getting a King, who is the object of their choice if not exactly their hearts desire, we may hope they will quietly settle down and make the most of the new aspect of things about to dawn on them. It must be admitted that the problem before them, of working out a fresh phase of their national life environed by elements of a novel character, with an untutored, unlettered, inexperienced sailor boy at their head, is not easy, nor the conditions very favourable, but we can only hope for the best. The Greeks have behaved so well during the difficulties of the last eight months, as to have deserved a better fate than that, which the rather cumbrous guardianship of the protecting Powers, and their own rather childish choice, has secured for them.

They had such ample experience of a minor nonentity in the Bavarian settlement of 1833, that it might have been supposed, whatever other risks they would be inclined to run, they would at least have avoided this, but the teaching of experience to nations as to individuals, is often thrown away. No doubt the Greeks were in a difficulty, and hampered by their relations to the so-called protecting powers. They have been held in leading strings so long, that they distrust as yet, their own power to go without them. There were serious breakers ahead too, in October 1862, when the weak and foolish Bavarian, with his corrupt German followers, were cut adrift. The Greeks doubted their own ability to stand by themselves, and in their strait, they seized on a reed which, though nothing in itself, might yet bring with it the support of the strong arm of England. The reed failed, but not England's sympathy and support. Next to their own patient self-denying energy, the Greeks are indebted to English aid for saving them from a crisis in which anarchy loomed in the back ground. After some troublesome effort, a boy King has been found for, and accepted by them, and we can now only hope, that future results may justify the choice.

THE state of trade in Lancashire during the fortnight previous to the dispatch of the Mail of the 18th ultimo, was said to be considerably improved in feeling, and that prices were on the whole firm, though the uncertainty, and the speculation about American Affairs, particularly the rumoured capture of Vicksburg by the Federals, made buyers very shy in operating. Advices too from Cal

handle, the motto on it was "Don't give up the ship;" it was about six inches and a half in length. I had seen it with him on the previous evening, he was sharpening it on the forecastle. I saw the Captain before he went on the poop. He called some of the crew "son of a b——." I do not know to whom the expression was addressed, but Johnson was amongst them.

Cross-examined.—The Captain was about twenty-eight years of age. Prisoner had one of his legs broken. Prisoner was a strong man, and the Captain a weak man. Prisoner was a very quiet and well-conducted man on board. I was near enough to have seen what had passed. If I had seen the knife I could have distinguished it.

John Paterson examined.—I was an ordinary seaman on board the *Dalkeith* on her voyage from Liverpool to Bombay and was in the second mate's watch on the morning of the 5th March. I heard the talk between Captain and Johnson. I heard the Captain say "what the hell, you are making such a noise." Johnson said "I always answer when any one speaks to me." Then the Captain seized Johnson by the throat, and Johnson put his arms round the Captain, and they fell down together on the poop. I can't say which fell underneath. I heard the Captain say, "I think he's got a knife." The second mate said to Johnson "let the Captain get up." Johnson got up, he raised himself by his hands, and afterwards said "I got no knife, I got no nothing." He then came forward. About five minutes afterwards I saw Johnson on the mizen topsail yard arm. The Captain called out for Mr. Waugh. I did not observe there was anything the matter with Captain when he went down into his cabin. Johnson was then put in irons and the chief mate said it was for stabbing the Captain. Johnson said nothing to that.

Cross-examined.—All hands liked the prisoner, he was a quite and inoffensive man on board.

Re-examined.—The chief mate did not speak to Johnson first when he put the irons.

George Coals examined.—I am a seamen on board the *Dalkeith*. I was one of the second mate's watch on the morning of the 5th March. We were called on the poop. I saw the Captain on the poop, also Johnson. The Captain said to Johnson not to make so much noise, otherwise he would jump down is throat. Johnson said he always answered questions when he was asked. The Captain then took Johnson by the throat, they had a struggle and fell down by the side of the skylight. Johnson was underneath at first, but afterwards got up on the top of the Captain. The Captain said that Johnson had a knife. The second mate took Johnson by the shoulders and told him to let the Captain up. Johnson got up and said he had no knife. The Captain went below and called the chief mate. I did not see anything particular when the Captain went below. A few minutes after I saw Johnson on the mizen top sail yard. He used to wear a sheath knife in his waist-band, which first saw with him on the 4th March. When Johnson was put in irons, the chief mate said it was for assaulting the Captain. Johnson said to the watch "Whether you would put me in irons for nothing."

Cross-examined.—I was two fathoms from them when they struggled. Johnson bore a good character on board, he was quiet and inoffensive.

Henry Tate deposed.—I was on board the *Dalkeith*. On the morning of the 5th March I saw a quarrel between the Captain and Johnson; they were scuffling on the poop. The next thing I saw was both of them falling down. I did not see which of them was uppermost. I heard the Captain cry out "I think he has got a knife." Then Mr. Brown, second mate, told Johnson to let the Captain up. Johnson got up and said "I have got no knife, I have got no knife." The Captain went downstairs, followed by the second mate.

Cross-examined.—Johnson was a quiet, well-conducted man on board, and of humane disposition.

William Johnson deposed.—I was a seaman on board the *Dalkeith*. On the morning of the 5th March, I was at the wheel. I saw the prisoner and Captain on the poop; they were both together. I saw them both fall near the skylight. The Captain said "He has stabbed me." The second mate told Johnson to let the Captain get up. Johnson got up and went forward. I did not hear him say anything. Prisoner was in the habit of wearing a sheath knife, it had a brown handle with a brass late. I last saw it with him the day before on the fore-castle; he was then sharpening it.

Cross-examined.—Prisoner is a quiet and good man. Before the Magistrate I said that the Captain cried out "He has got a knife."

Mr. James Smith Waugh, chief mate of the *Dalkeith*, examined.—I left Liverpool as chief mate of the British ship *Dalkeith* bound on a voyage to Bombay. The Master of that vessel was James Alexander Plucker. On the morning of the 5th March, while at sea, I was laying awake in my cabin, it was blowing strong, and the ship was tumbling about. I heard the Captain's voice calling the men on the poop, I then heard him say "bear a hand." Then I heard Johnson's voice "I always do give a hand when I'm asked to speak." I then heard the Captain say "you old hound if you don't have less to say, I will choke you." Immediately I heard a heavy fall on the poop, just over my head, and I heard the Captain say, "he has a knife, I am stabbed." He then exclaimed, "Mr. Waugh, come on deck." In running out of the room I met the Captain being led down the ladder by the second mate. The Captain then exclaimed, "my God, Mr. Waugh, he has stabbed me." I took the Captain into his room and examined the wound. I discovered a wound on the left side immediately under the ribs; it was about an inch and half in length. The entrails were very much protruding through the wound. No blood issued from the wound at that time. The Captain being in great pain; the steward and the sailmaker bound the wound with lint and adhesive plaster. He was in great agony at that time. Purgatives were administered to him, but without effect. The catheter was used, and it drew out about half a pint of blood from him. He gradually became worse. He was put in bath, but that also failed to afford him any relief. The wound burst while he was in the bath, and I put my hand on it. He fainted there, and was immediately taken out, and put on bed again. The wound was then sewed with needle and linen thread, and three stitches were put to it. He said several times during the day that he thought he would not recover. I heard the Captain say that he wondered "what made Johnson do the like to him, was it for calling him an old pirate? may God forgive him, for I (the Captain) do." He died about eight P.M. and was buried the following day.

Mr Cook, the steward of the *Dalkeith*, said.—On the morning of the 5th March, when the Captain came down into the cabin, there was the chief mate, myself, and the sailmaker. The Captain's clothes were taken off, and I saw a wound on the left side; it was a clean cut. I put my finger on it to trace the cut. The entrails were protruding and I pressed them in carefully with my hand. He said he was in great pain and wished to sew up the wound. It was bound up, but shortly after the Captain was put in bath, it burst and was again sewed up. The Captain said he was cut inside and that the wound would cause his death. Jalap and castor oil were given to him, and the catheter applied, but all without effect. The Captain of another vessel had came on board, and the wound was shown him.

Cross examined.—I know nothing of what took place on the poop.

C. J. Knight, Water Police Constable, produced the clothes and the knife which were given into his custody by the chief mate.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton, for the defence restate to the Jury the circumstances under which the melancholy death of the unfortunate shipmaster had occurred which he said were such as would excite the sympathy of any man, but he would caution the Jury against allowing their sympathies to be so far worked upon as to find an innocent man guilty upon hasty conclusions. The learned counsel urged that the Jury must first be satisfied upon the evidence that the prisoner inflicted the wound and that he did it wilfully; secondly that whether supposing he did inflict the wound, he did so in self-defence; and thirdly, whether the wound was not accidentally caused during the struggle. To find a verdict of guilty, the jury must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that in the heat of passion and during the scuffle, prisoner wilfully inflicted a mortal stab. The learned counsel did not deny that the Captain received the wound, but he contended that there was no proof or reliable testimony that the prisoner inflicted the wound, much less that he raised his hand against the Captain. There was evidence of the wound, but there was no evidence of the circumstances under which it was caused. Mr. Barton called upon the Jury to take into their consideration the abusive language used by the Captain towards the prisoner, for no sooner were the words spoken than they were followed by the deed, and the prisoner was actually seized by the throat and knocked down. The only witness who spoke about seeing the knife in prisoner's hand was the second mate, Mr. Brown, but that knife was not produced nor was it found on prisoner's person. Mr. Brown's acts and conduct at the time were far from being the acts of a man who would witness a deadly struggle without endeavouring to seize the knife in the hand of an offender. He must have been labouring under a wrong impression, when probably he saw a knife hanging round the prisoner's neck. There was no proof that prisoner inflicted the wound with the alleged knife; it might have been caused in several ways. The learned counsel advanced the theory which was not inconsistent with the evidence and the theory of the prosecution, that the wound might have been caused accidentally during the struggle by the knife which was hanging round the prisoner's neck, by the Captain falling heavily against it. Supposing that the Captain was struck with the knife, the next question was, whether the wound was the cause of the death, and that whether the death was not caused by improper and unskilful treatment. It was a great disgrace, said Mr. Barton, to our mercantile marine that they sent sailors out on voyages to distant countries without providing even a common medical attendant in the ship. The unfortunate deceased had he been skilfully treated by a surgeon, might have been living to this day, and the prisoner might have been saved the degradation of appearing in a felon's deck. The wound did not seem to have been inflicted by a slight pressure, and to clear up the doubt in some degree, it lay upon the prosecution to have adduced medical evidence of competent surgeons to opine as to the cause of death from hearing the facts of the case and the description of the wound from the witnesses; but that was not done. The learned counsel also put in another theory that it was probable that the prisoner might have used the knife in self defence when he felt himself in danger of his life upon the Captain grasping him by the neck, and threatening to jump down his throat. The evidence of the other witnesses was in the prisoner's favour; they were present when the scuffle took place and they saw no knife in his hand, which fact was strengthened by the prisoner's own conduct as an innocent man when he was seen on the topsail yard doing his work a few minutes after the scuffle, and his knife still suspended as usual from his neck, though not the knife alleged by Mr. Brown to have been seen by him a short while previously. Taking the whole of the evidence, with the exception of that of Mr. Brown, and the prisoner's previous good character on board, it was not improbable that the prisoner was not the person who caused the death of the unfortunate Captain. The learned counsel defied any person who had heard the evidence to say upon his oath that the death was not caused by unskilful treatment of the deceased. In concluding his remarks, the learned counsel called upon the Jury to pay most serious attention to the case, and to give the prisoner the benefit of many reasonable doubts, which appeared to him to exist.

His Lordship in summing up the evidence carefully to the Jury, directed their serious attention to the several points raised by the learned counsel for the prisoner in his able speech. The first question upon the evidence was, whether the prisoner at the bar did intentionally wound the Captain with the knife or whether the wound was accidentally inflicted by him. If the jury arrived at the latter conclusion, then the prisoner would be guilty of manslaughter. As to the point that the prisoner might have used the knife in self-defence, His Lordship was bound to tell the Jury that the prisoner would not be so justified in using it, unless he felt himself at the time in danger of his life or of a serious bodily injury. The jury must look to the circumstance also whether the Captain had any dangerous weapon in his hand, when he entered into the scuffle. It was not because the prisoner was assaulted by the Captain, that he would be justified in using the knife. The other question was as to the cause of the death. If the wound inflicted by the prisoner caused the death, and the death was not caused by improper treatment, prisoner would be answerable; and although the death might have been prevented by a competent surgeon, he would still be liable. His Lordship then read the evidence in extenso commenting upon such points as needed observations.

The Jury then retired to consider their verdict at 4-45 P.M. The Court waited for two hours and at 6-40 P.M. His Lordship sent for the jury and enquired if they wished to ask any questions to the Court, as he learnt they had not yet come to any conclusion. One of the jurors (Mr. Soundy) informed His Lordship that the jury were equally divided, and their was no likelihood of their becoming unanimous. His Lordship refused to hear any information as to what passed among the jury-men, and proposed to read or explain any of the evidence, if required. The foreman then requested His Lordship to read again from his notes the deposition of the first witness, as the jury had some doubt upon it. His Lordship complied with their desire, and then told them to retire again to consider their verdict, at the same time, informing them that he would wait for some time and if they did not return with a verdict he would go away, leaving them there till morning.

The Jury returned into Court at 8-40 P.M., but not having agreed in their verdict, they were told to retire again for further deliberation. His Lordship also retired into his chambers. At 9½ o'clock, the Jury were again sent for by His Lordship, and asked if there was any probability of their coming to a verdict. The Foreman replied there was no chance of their agreeing in a verdict. His Lord Lordship said that if it was so, he should discharge them, and the Jury were accordingly discharged. The prisoner was ordered to be detained in custody until the following morning, when the Advocate General would be asked if he wished to have the prisoner tried before another Jury.

The Court adjourned at 9-40 P.M.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Thursday, 16th July 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HOBE, ESQ.)

Henry Pearson vs. *J. G. Ford.*

This was an action to recover fifty-seven rupees five annas and eight pies, an amount it was alleged which had been improperly deducted by the Pay Clerk, of the Bombay Marine Dockyard, from the plaintiff's pay.

The case has been so frequently before the public, that it scarcely requires to be told that the plaintiff is the Master Blacksmith of the Dockyard, and the amount above quoted has been deducted on account of an order, made by the Chief Magistrate of Police, dated 28th February 1863, for the payment of forty rupees monthly for the maintenance of plaintiff's daughter, Miss Kate Pearson.

The case was heard on Monday last again when the plaintiff stated that he believed the Magistrate to be without the authority of making such an order, as the one before quoted, and that it was his opinion that the defendant in this case had acted illegally in deducting his pay, and that the Magistrate's order was illegal also.

His Honor asked if the plaintiff did not admit the power of the Magistrate, to make an order compelling him to maintain his own daughter.

The plaintiff said she was not his daughter in any way, as she was born eight months before he married her mother.

After some further discussion, His Honor said that he did not think the Magistrate had power to order the money to be stopped under Section XXVI of the Act, but would take time to give his decision in this matter.

On Wednesday His Honor pronounced the following judgment:—

"As the question involved in this case relates to or concerns an act ordered and done by a judicial officer, in his judicial capacity, or an act done by the defendant in pursuance of such order, the court has no jurisdiction to entertain the action. The 25th Section of our Act, in enumerating the different cases in which the court is prohibited from exercising jurisdiction, enacts that the court shall not have jurisdiction "concerning any act ordered or done by any judge or judicial officer in the execution of his office, or by any person in pursuance of any judgment or order of any court or any such judge or judicial officer. The plaintiff brings his action to recover Rs. 55-5-8 being money had and received by the defendant to his use for wages which became due to him, as a blacksmith in Her Majesty's Dockyard, for the month of May last. The defendant admits having received the money in his capacity of paymaster of the Dockyard, but alleges and proves that it has been paid over to the Senior Magistrate of Police in pursuance of a warrant or order issued by that officer on the 19th of June 1863, ordering the defendant to deduct from the pay of the plaintiff the arrears due for the maintenance of his daughter under a certain award made by the same magistrate's power or authority to issue their warrant or order is disputed and denied by the plaintiff. The only question, therefore, which the Court is asked to decide, is, whether the warrant or order is legal or illegal; and as the jurisdiction, which the Court is called upon to exercise in the solution of this question, is expressly prohibited by the Section of the Act already referred to, the cause must be struck out."

NEWS LETTERS.

OOTACAMUND.

THE sanitary condition of this sanitarium appears to be very differently represented by the present professionals, compared with the opinions expressed years ago. Some ten years back, Dr. Dorwood and another Medical Officer, in a report forwarded to the home authorities, shewed that the mortality here among children per thousand, was the same that it is in England per hundred. This we consider to be a test that cannot be demurred to, but generally, the reports made at the time to which we refer, shewed that the Neilgherries were the most highly favoured locality in the world so far as Hygeia was concerned. The views of our modern Medical Officers are far from being so favorable, but those enunciated by Dr. Mackay about three years since, were lugubrious in the extreme. These, if we are not mistaken, were supported by Dr. Cleghorn, and according to this compound medical authority, Ootacamund had cholera, Ootacamund generated feverish miasmata from its Acacia and peach trees, and Ootacamund generated other diseases from the effluvia proceeding from the "noxious lobelia." To crown all, we were told, that the purifying influence of the winds was shut out from the houses by "gigantic thistles and nettles!" It was to no purpose that official statistics were solicited, that we might learn to distinguish the lobelia from the acacia fever. Moreover, the request that some of the eighteen feet thistles and nettles, for they could have been no less to obstruct the breeze from houses, might be forwarded to Dr. Balfour at Madras, was treated with supercilious silence. Consequently, the remnant of the Ootians who were not cut off by the plagues upon paper, continued to inhabit, some of them, "the valley of the shadow of death," as a very central part of the settlement was called by one of these sons of Æsculapius, and the others, those houses and cottages, which to this day exhibit as jolly a looking population as one could wish to see. It appears to us that it would puzzle the most fastidiously opinionated health mongers to point to any spot in this habitable globe, in which disease has made less ravages. "The valley of the shadow of death," at the time it had this distinction conferred upon it, possessed numbers of children, all of whom were as rosy and robust as their fond parents could desire. And now, the same valley musters not a few of a rising generation, in no way behind their predecessors. Disease and epidemics may of course exist of which we are not aware, but as far as our own observation goes, we are inclined to think upon the whole, as a respected contemporary recently said of this paper, that Ootacamund is the best place in Southern India for an enjoyment of health.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, July 9.*

COONOOR, *3rd July* 1863.

OUR much respected Bishop preached his last sermon on the evening of Sunday last, and took his text from Isaiah 2nd Chap. 5th verse—"Oh house of Jacob come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord." A collection was made for the Colonial Church Society, and a handsome sum was contributed.

Mrs. Maltby sent round an appeal from the Reverend Mr. Hrugy a few days ago, asking for subscriptions of one rupee per head for the support of the Orphanage School in Madras, and I am glad to say it was well responded to. One Gentleman to my knowledge gave ten instead of the one rupee he was asked for. Dr. Colvin Smith, the medical Officer of this place, issued a circular the day before yesterday, calling upon the residents and others here to support the Poor Dispensary, as Government has determined not to keep it up, unless it becomes self-supporting. It is to be hoped that the planters who benefit so largely by the aid the dispensary affords to their coolies, will come forward unhesitatingly, and preserve this excellent institution form the fate impending it. Dr. Smith I observe has been ordered to Ootacamund to the no small dissatisfaction of the residents here, but I am told that he has telegraphed to have the order countermanded.

Travelling now has become much cheaper than it used to be from the number of competitors we have. There are Messrs. Wilson & Co., E. Smith & Co., and Messrs. Taylor & Co. Any one at present can travel for 9 Rupees from Coonoor to the Railway Station at Coimbatore in a country cart, with plenty of straw and a comfortable mattress. If travellers leave this at about 12, or 1 o'clock, Messrs. E. Smith & Co. guarantee their reaching the Station in time for the train next morning. Those who are inclined to use their legs a little, can reduce the cost to 5 Rupees by walking from Coonoor to the foot of the Ghaut, where a cart will meet them and take them on direct to the Railway Station, giving them a couple of hours at Mettapollium to revive the inner man. I think Messrs. Smith & Co. ought to advertise this.

Colonel Walker, our Superintending Engineer, passed through with Major Farewell on the 30th ultimo, and is expected back this day.

I am glad to see other correspondents, who commence their news letters with the weather. I have reserved this choice morsel as you will perceive, for the end. We have had tittle or no rain. There has been a slight drizzle occasionally, but nothing to prevent people taking outdoor exercise, and this is very agreeable.—*Id.*

POONA.

THE BOMBAY RAILWAY TRIAN.—The Bombay Railway Train due here yesterday evening was two hours, nearly behind time owing to heavy falls of rain which delayed the escort of the mails and passengers up the Ghaut.—*Deccan Herald, July 15.*

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO THE CITY.—His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. J. D. Inverarity, one of His Excellency's honorable colleagues, Messrs. Hart and Arthur, Baron Ramdas, and Captain Francis recently visited the Small Cause Court; the suitors of which were rather astonished at the entrance of His Excellency into the place. All the executive machinery of the Court was subjected to the closest scrutiny; and His Excellency, I hear, had a prolonged interview with the Acting Judge. I have been also informed that he (H. E.) was talking over with Mr. Moroba Cannoba the desirability, or otherwise, of removing the tribunal into some other quarter, with the object of making room for the Inam Commission duftars, which have been lately very materially increased by an accession of records from Dharwar or some other place which he mentioned, and also from Nagur Bhana of the Shunwar Warra. It is reported that Rastia's Palace, situated in the Sheeb called Rastias Peyt, is to be hired for the use of the Court. The selection, by whomsoever made, is a very excellent one; for the locality is not only much more healthy, but the building is one of the most airy and spacious erections in the city. It is, moreover, invested with an air of grandeur which will lend exterior dignity to the institution. The situation is also much more central in every way, more especially with respect to the military and native bazaars. The party then wended their way towards the Budwar Palace, and nearly frightened the old Sudder Ameen out of his propriety, as the old gentleman did not expect the visit. The conversation which passed between His Excellency and him did not of course transpire, but I imagine it must have given His Excellency a very lively idea of the way in which the subordinate executive officers of our old and effete system discharged the functions entrusted to them. It would, I am sure, be a saving to the State, and advantageous to its servants, were all the worthy old men of a past generation pensioned at once and made happy. There are cases in the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court which ought to have been decided years ago; but the vakeels of the court made no complaint, and Justice has, therefore, had her sword suspended for such a length of time that when the moment to strike arrives palsy may misdirect the blow. I merely repeat that which I hear, and I think this state of things should be known. The old Code of 1827 is still the great authority with the venerable old man; but however valuable the book may be as a curiosity it is utterly opposed to the new Code of laws and Regulations. In the eyes of the Principle Sudder Ameen its antiquity renders it valuable, and the discussions with the vakeels are in consequence more prolonged than conclusive. His Excellency also visited the courts of the Sudder Ameen and the Mamlutdar of Koregaum—the last mentioned officer wearing upon his breast the medal which he had won in battle. The atmosphere of the Parsee's court was not pleasant, being full of dust which had a disagreeable effect upon the facial orifices. About noon His Excellency and suite entered the Kutcheries of the two mamlutdars; but they were both empty, the visit not having been expected. The Fouzdar's Kutchery was then looked into, after which His Excellency drove to the jail, and was, I believe, quite satisfied with the prison arrangements. The Zilla Adawlut was next inspected, and I need scarcely say that he had no fault to find with the place. It is said that the chief object of this visit was to ascertain if the Adawlut could not be removed into the native town, and the Sangum buildings converted into a cluster of Government offices. From all this you will perceive that Sir Bartle Frere is guided by something more than mere reports in all decisions; and I need hardly tell you that this is the kind of government which India requires. The city people having now seen the Governor in person, can believe in him, and having had an opportunity of watching his progress through the capital, and visiting all places of note, they have faith in his higher and more extended supervision.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THE Lieutenant-Governor left Burrisaul on the morning of the 28th, and arrived at Doudkandy early on the 30th, continuing his route to Tipperah in the evening of the same day. At Burrisaul His Honor inspected the school and other public buildings, and was everywhere received with unusual demonstrations of respect and attachment. On preparing to land he was gratified to find that a jetty had been run out into the stream for the convenience of himself and his party, and on entering the place they had to pass under a triumphal arch bearing the word "Welcome."—*Hurkaru, July 6.*

THE cultivators of Sea-Island cotton may be glad to learn the existence of a very simple antidote to the ravages of the insect that has, in many places, proved so destructive to the cotton-pods. All that they have to do is to sow a thin row of any kind of hemp—though the *sunn* hemp is thought the best for the purpose—along the borders of the field. A few plants interspersed here and there with the cotton shrubs will be equally serviceable, and the sale of the seed will amply pay for the ground they occupy, independently of their salutary agency in protecting the crop from obnoxious insects. What the peculiar virtues of the *sunn* may be that effect this desirable result is not stated, but our informant assures us that actual experience has established the efficacy of the means he suggests, to save the cotton-pods of the Sea-Island variety from destruction.—*Id.*

CALCUTTA POLICE,—JULY 3, 1863.

(*Before J. B. Roberts, Esq.*)

CHEATING.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—Ramcomaul Mitter, was charged by one Chudonath Shaw with the above offence as defined in the Penal Code, by obtaining goods in the bazaar on the credit of the firm of Grant, Smith, & Co., and signing in their name, which he was not authorised to do.

Mr. Hyde appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Bell for the defence.

Mr. Abbott watched the case in behalf of Mr. Grant.

The case was fixed to come on at one o'clock, but considerable delay took place at first, Mr. Bell having been detained in the High Court. In order to save time, and as Mr. Grant was anxious to return to his office, it being after-packet day, the case was opened by the examination of that gentleman by Mr. Hyde.

William Grant:—I am a member of the firm of Grant, Smith, & Co. I know the defendant. I never gave him authority to act as our agent in purchasing jute. I never instructed him to purchase any on the 2nd of Joistee 1270,—May 15, 1863. I never was aware that defendant professed to act as our agent for the purchase of jute. I never authorised him to sign the document purporting to be a receipt in the name of our firm. I see the signature "Ramcomaul Mitter for Grant, Smith, & Co." I believe it to be the prisoner's handwriting. I believe those words to be in his handwriting. I am not aware that any member of my firm ever authorised defendant to act as our agent. The defendant has almost entirely dealt with me. His dealings have been frequent with me. Defendant is a broker and contractor. He has dealt with us largely in jute. He acts also as ship's banian. Any dealings I had with him were as a principal. He has never been recognised as our agent. If any other member of our firm had ever authorised him to act as our agent, I think I should have known it. My firm had no dealings in unscrewed jute with the defendant, I can swear that our firm has had no dealings with defendant as our agent. Our transactions with defendant were confined to purchases on contract.

Defendant's solicitor applied for a few moments' delay as Mr. Bell had not arrived, and he might wish to cross-examine Mr. Grant.

His Worship said that a considerable delay had already taken place, and as the case was not likely to be finished that day, and Mr. Grant had important business to attend to, he thought that gentleman might be allowed to go.

Chundernauth Shaw, examined by Mr. Hyde.—I am the prosecutor in this case, and reside in Hautkollah I know the defendant. I carry on business under the style of Chundernauth Shaw and Nundoo Hurreed Shaw. I charge the defendant with cheating my firm. I remember Rajonee Lall Shaw coming to my place on the 15th May 1863. He was accompanied by a sircar named Benuth Beharee sing, a sircar, I believe, in the employ of Messrs. Grant, Smith, & Co. I believe him to be in the employ of Grant, Smith, & Co. because he took delievery in their name, Rajonee Lall Shaw asked me if I had any jute for sale. I said "Yes." Rajonee then bargained with me and the price was finally settled for 234 bundles of unscrewed jute at Rs. 4-8-9 per maund. I asked for whom they were purchasing. Rajonee said, "The customer is Grant, Smith, & Co."

Mr. Bell here entered the Court, and, on seeing Mr. Grant's deposition, said that it was absolutely necessary that he should cross-examine him. Without this the ends of justice would not be satisfied, even in a preliminary examination.

Mr. Grant was then sent for, and the examination of the prosecutor resumed.

—"The bundles of jute were counted. There were 234. Rajonee and the sircar got carts and took away the jute. The jute was not weighed at the time of the sale, but taken over according to the weight at which I had originally bought it. Two lists were made out from that paper. Rajonee and my sircar made each a copy. One of these lists was given to me and Rajonee took away the other. I have kept that list till now, and I now produce it. On the same day I went to the defendant's place in China Bazar. I saw the defendant; Beharee the sircar was also there. I asked the defdant to give me a receipt on this paper (A) for the jute that had been taken away. I saw defendant write what is written in English at the bottom of the paper.

Mr. Bell said that it was useless to proceed with that matter as he did not dispute the signature.

Examination resumed.—Before the defendant signed the paper (A) he and Beharee compared it with the list written at my kotee by Rajonee. Seven or eight days afterwards I called again at the defendant's office to collect the money for the jute. I was paid Rs. 500 on account by Ramcomaul Mitter. He said also "I will pay you the balance in five or seven days more."

Mr. Hyde.—Did he say anything about Grant, Smith, & Co?

Mr. Bell objected to the question.

Prosecutor.—Defendant said nothing more. Four or five days after I saw him again when he told me to come again in to or four days. I did so, and he then said the money could not be had. I asked him why, and he said, "The sahibs have sold cloths in the bazar and unless they get the value of the cloths they cannot pay." He said that the sahibs were Grant, Smith, & Co. Four days after I went again and defendant said:—

"The money is not convenient to the sahibs." I then went to Mr. Grant. I knew Mr. Grant. I had shipped goods through him. I presented this paper (A) to Mr. Grant and got the money. I would not have sold the jute on credit to defendant had I not thought he was agent for Grant, Smith, & Co. It was because he mentioned Grant, Smith, & Co.'s name that I did so. I have had large dealings with defendant in Grant, Smith and Co's. name. I got paid on all those occasions for the goods I sold by Ramcomaul Mitter.

I put in the receipts, for the old transactions signed by Ramcomaul.

Mr Bell.—We do not dispute the signature.

Prosecutor, cross-examined by Mr. Bell.—My transactions with Grant, Smith, & Co. through defendant began in Falgoon 1270, and ended about the 2nd of Joistee. I had been paid for all transactions previous to the last one as shown by the paper put in by me. I know that the defendant was generally looked upon in the bazar as the agent of Grant, Smith, & Co. I have known the defendant to make purchases from other persons in the name of Grant, Smith, & Co. for the last two years. It was in consequence of his known character that I gave him credit in the first place on account of Grant, Smith, & Co. without making any further enquiries. I do not know for a certainty whether the jute I sold was shipped by Grant, Smith, Co. I don't know for certain—how can I? I have not been able to trace the jute. I asked Mr. Grant, if he had got the jute, and he denied it. Did not deny that he had shipped it.

Mr. Bell.—Why do you say you don't know for certain? Have you any reason to suppose that it was shipped by that firm?

Prosecutor.—Isay so because I have made no enquiries. I have never heard from any one that the jute was so shipped. I can swear I do not know what has become of the jute. I do not know what screw-house it was taken to. I trusted Grant, Smith, & Co., and simply went to Ramcomaul as their agent. I am certain that when I asked Ramcomaul for the money, his answer was "the sahibs have sold cloth, &c., and not "I have got the money from the sahibs." After that I saw Mr. Grant, and in consequence of what he had told me, I sent him an attorney's letter through Mr. Hart. My attorney has the answer to that letter. I did not tell Mr. Grant that I had made other sales to his firm for which I had been paid, but I told my attorney so I have entered all these transactions in my books as with Grant, Smith, & Co. I am not aware that there has been any dispute regarding accounts between Mr. Grant and Ramcomaul. I have shipped goods through Grant, Smith & Co. Defendant recommended me to do so and introduced me to Mr. Grant. This was about a year and a half ago. He never examined any jute or bills on account of Grant, Smith, & Co.

Rajonee Shaw.—I am a jute broker, the servant of Murreed Chunder Shaw and Hurrymohun Shaw, who are brokers for defendant. I superintend weighments, make out bills, &c., and attend the Custom House. I remember going to the prosecutors to buy jute on the 2nd of Joistee. Hurrymohun told me to go, not the defendant Beharee was with me. I bought 234 bundles of jute at Rs. 4-8-9, and gave the name of Grant, Smith & Co. as the purchasers, I did so in consequence of Hurrymohun's instructions. Beharee took delivery of the goods.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bell—I don't know what became of the jute, nor did I see it taken to the screwhouse.

Hurrymohun Shaw stated that he gave instructions at the last witness to purchase jute from the prosecutor in the name of Grant, Smith, & Co., at the direction of Ramcomaul Mitter & Co. It had been a standing direction for two years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bell.—During these two years defendant has bought jute in the name of Grant, Smith, & Co. to the extent of 200 lacs of maunds. The jute bought on the last occasion was taken to Tajie Raj's screw-house. I know nothing more about this jute, nor about any dispute between Grant, Smith and Ramcomaul.

Mr. Bell here argued that the charge as made out by the evidence scarcely came within the provisions of the Penal Code.

Mr. Hyde contented that Mr. Grant's evidence made it so.

Mr. Bell was not of opinion that that gentleman's evidence went so far, and contended at some length on the absence of any reason for sending the case to a jury.

At about 3 o'clock Mr. Grant came into Court and was

Cross-examined by Mr. Bell.—I have known the defendant for two years. During the last month he has sold about 25,000 or 30,000 bales screwed jute to us at contract prices. I bought at contract prices, and he was paid accordingly. We have shipped jute supplied by defendant very lately. We shipped 23,000 bales on board the City of Melbourne supplied by defendant. Defendant is not paid dustooree. He does not get four annas on every bale he buys. He is paid by contract prices according to the rise and fall of the market. He receives no other remuneration, at least not for the last six months. Lately I fixed my price, and if he could supply me within the limit I contracted. I cannot say how it is that he has delivered 3,000 bales more than I ordered. I believe he was formerly paid by dustooree but I altered the system when I came out. I am not aware that he has been recognised in the bazar as our agent. I never heard so until the prosecutor came to me. He has never been authorised to sign for us on any occasion. I remember our firm receiving some gunny bags from the Borneo Company. Defendant signed a receipt for them in our name as screw-man. This singnature was given by him as proprietor or lessee of a screw house. I cannot say whether he signed for Grant, Smith, & Co. the papers connected with these goods are in our office, I could send for them. I cannot remember precisely, but I fancy they are simply receipts given by defendant as screw-man. Ketter Mohun Dey and defendant are the only two persons who supply jute to us. I have employed defendant to look after the screwing of jute.

We paid him for so doing.

Mr. Bell.—Is this your letter?

Witness.—Is is.

Letter handed in and read as under—"Ramcomaul, come to me at 10 and bring samples of rice at lowest price, including dustooree." That dustooree was intended for the firm. We always take dustooree, even when we buy through a Native agent. I can swear that dustooree was intended to apply to myself and not to Ramcomaul Mitter. I do not remember our firm having shipped our goods in the name of Ramcomaul Mitter, but we might have done so; it is a common practice in Calcutta to ship in the name of a Native, even though that Native is not authorised to buy in the bazar as an agent. There is, I think, a balance to the debit of Ramcomaul in our books. I cannot swear that it is not to his credit. I should be very much surprised to hear that he claims Rs. 60,000 from us. There is no dispute between us, but we are not on the same terms as before because the prosecutor informed me that defendant had made an improper use of our name. Since then I have not employed him. I have never seen any letter of his desiring a settlement of accounts. I have paid him for all jute supplied. There may be a small balance one way or the other. I am not quite certain. He has shipped produce through us at his own risk. There has been no final settlement of account since January. I have shipped very largely lately, but certainly no more than any other firm in Calcutta. I never made any contract in writing when I purchased jute from the defendant. The contracts were all verbal, and I knew I could not be sued upon them. I gave no notice of the discontinuance of the dustooree system. I very rarely make any written contracts with our own men. When the prosecutor came to me, I did not say anything about the jute. I never had any means of telling where defendant got the jute he sold to me.

By Mr. Hyde.—It is customary for all large firms to take dustooree. It constitutes a considerable item in their accounts. I used to issue my intructions as follows:—"I want to load a ship carrying 4000 bales of jute; at what price per bale will you contract to supply me? He would then name the price, and I would give the order." A bale of jute weighs 300lbs. all round. Had I been aware that my name had been used by Ramcomaul in the bazar I should have put a stop to it. In the instance when Ramcomaul signed the receipts for us the goods were received by us from the Borneo Company he merely signed as screw-man. I paid the Company ourselves and not any bills passed by Ramcomaul. He merely signed as to correct delivery of quantity, and as he was authorised there was no impropriety in his doing so. I do not recognise Beharee as one of my sircars, but he may be so.

Mr. Bell again contended that there was no case for a jury. Unless Messrs. Grant, Smith, & Co. were unusually stupid—and he by no means insinuated that they were—they must have known that unless the defendant was known in the bazar to be buying for them he could never have obtained credit. He thought it would be much better if the question of liability were settled before a Civil Court, as the testimony of the defendant could then be taken, whereas now the case was all one-sided. He certainly thought it was one of those cases in which a Magistrate should exercise his discretion. A civil action would in no way alter the position of parties and would settle the question much more satisfactorily.

His Worship was of opinion that the case was one in which the consideration of a jury was specially required and he should therefore commit the defendant for trial at the next sessions. He would, however, take bail, the defendant in Rs. 1000, and two suretees to Rs. 500 each.—*Englishman, July 4.*

MADRAS.

MAJOR A. KENNEDY of the Staff Corps, appointed to act as Staff Officer and Superintendent of details, Fort St. George, assumed charge of the office on the 8th instant, from Mjor Baldock; the date of the latter's embarkation to England.—*Athenæum and Statesman, July 10.*

A PROJECT is shortly to be set on foot, (*when* deponent sayeth not) for opening a canal from Vellacherry, a village about a mile distant from Coundy, through Government House ground to the sea. The scarcity of water during the hot months is an evil that is seriously felt by the Guindy people, and the measure spoken of cannot but prove a great boon to all whom it may concern.—*Id.*

THE Barque *Nonpareil*,—We are happy to say that the Mail steamer has brought letters from Calcutta, which tell of the safety of this vessel.—The following is an extract from her Commander, Captain Daly's report to the Agents of her owners at Calcutta:—

"*Nonpareil* encountered a severe hurricane in lat. 7-43 S., long. 84-00 East, compelled to cast away main and mizen masts to save the ship; at present endeavouring to fetch Penang with what sail we can manage, being on a lee port we had to throw overboard about 1,822 bags of rice to enable the ship to stop leaking. Hurricane occurred on the 15th May. * * * We experienced very strong westerly winds and easterly currents, thereby compelling us to cross the equator in order to obtain westing as per Horsburgh's Directions: particulars to them from Penang by first opportunity."

Captain Crocket commander of a vessel bound to Calcutta, we fell in with the *Nonpareil*, furnishes these additional particulars:—

"On June 25th about 30 miles from Penang I boarded the Barque *Nonpareil* she had been dismasted in a Gale about a month before, and had drifted and sailed under Jury masts to where I saw her; they had sent a boat to Penang that morning for a steamer, the Captain was very unwell. The Mate told me they had thrown a quantity of Cargo overboard, and he supposed a great deal of what remained had been damaged by salt water; she was making no water when I boarded her and was at anchor in 16 fas. water. I supplied them with fresh provisions and small stores: she would in all probability be in Penang the next day, but I told the Captain of the Lightning of her whereabouts in the event of their not getting the Government steamer from Penang."

The next steamer from Suez will doubtless bring us news of the safe arrival of the *Nonpareil*, if we do not get them sooner.—*Id.*

THREE TALES OF THE PEERAGE.

(*From the London Review, June* 13.)

THE vicissitudes of noble and illustrious families have ever been favourite topics of heralds and poets. Nor have the sympathies of

might analyse it, they could not put it together as "they" did. We could not fail to recognise, however, in the experiments the ordinary process of carburation by means of some volatile hydro-carbon, and of which we have a familiar example daily before our eyes in the red pans attached to the burners on our lamp-posts. Of the "cold vapour generator" we should be inclined to speak as favourably as we should of any ordinary ingenious mechanical contrivance. It affords a very good method of carburetting gas or air. But two very serious questions are involved in the "photogen" and the "generator." One question of course we cannot discuss, for until we know what photogen is, we can say nothing about it; but it is nevertheless a point for the public, which is asked to subscribe capital, to be satisfied about. What we saw it do was only what we have seen the lighter volatile products of rock-oil do many a time before. Neither are the extraction of oils volatile at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, nor the fact of their solubility in air novelties in science; nor are the carburation and naphthalizing of gas or air. All these have been patented long ago, and that so fully by Lowe and Mansfield, that we much doubt if any of the twenty and more subsequent patents, including M. Mongreul's will stand—the latter especially, either in respect to the photogen or the generator. This, however, is, or may be, a question for the law courts.

In the discussion on Dr. Paul's paper "On Destructive Distillation considered in reference to Modern Industrial Arts," read last week at the Society of Arts, the first claim for the application of carburation to increase the illuminating qualities of gas was ascribed to Charles Mansfield. It is true in his patent, Nov. 11, 1847, he claims "an improvement in the manufacture and purification of spirituous substances and oils applicable to the purposes of artificial light," &c. The invention consisted first in

"The manufacture from bituminous matters, by acting upon them at suitable temperatures, of spirituous substances, which are so volatile that a current of atmospheric air, at ordinary temperatures, passed through them, may when ignited continue to burn with a luminous flame till all, or nearly all such substances are consumed," &c.

But we find Mansfield anticipated by fifteen years by the first patent of George Lowe, in June, 1832, which was one for

"Increasing the illuminating power of such coal-gas as is usually produced in gas-works; also for converting the refuse products from the manufacture of coal-gas into as article of commerce not heretofore produced therefrom, and also of a new mode of conducting the process of condensation in the manufacture of gas for illumination. Firstly, the illuminative power of such coal-gas as is usually produced in gas-works may be increased by impregnating such gas with naphtha, commonly called spirit of coal-tar, or with any other volatile hydro-carbonaceous liquid, by any convenient method."

His second patent, in March, 1841, is still more important. It was taken out for improved methods of supplying gas, and "improving its purity and illuminative power. In the fifth section he claims "the application and use of sponges or other porous material, and also the use of shallow trays charged with naphtha or *other* volatile hydro-carbonaceous liquids for increasing the illuminative power of coal gas." Mansfield, however, seems entitled to the priority of carburating atmospheric air, for, in his third section (1847), he claims the

"application of hydro-carbons and of volatile spirituous substances to the purposes of artificial light by appropriate mixture, with the vapour of other gases or vapours, whether existing naturally or produced in the manner above described, of a cement of atmospheric air or other non-inflammable gases with the vapour of spirituous substances, which are so volatile and of such a nature that a current of such air or gases, of the ordinary temperature or slightly heated, *having been passed through a reservoir containing the spirituous substances, may burn with a luminous flame*, and at a distance from the reservoir, without the application of heat," &c.

In all these cases it was, as we understand, the general principal of carburation that was patented, and that irrespective and incisive of whatever hydro-carbon was employed, or whatever substance was used to obtain an extended surface for its evaporation. It seems thence very questionable if any new volatile hydro-carbon has been obtained by M. Mongreul, of which we have no proof. Where its use is for this purpose could not be restrained under those older patents.

The Mongreul Generator was patented in March of last year as "An Improved Cold Vapour Generator, which may also be used, in the *Carburation of* Illuminating Gas." It consists of a metal, glass, and earthenware, or chest divided into two compartments forming two Chambers, one above the other. The upper chamber is the reservoir of volatile liquid intended to feed continuously and regularly through a tube with a stop cock and floating valve, a thin layer of the liquid spread over the bottom of the lower compartment. This lower chamber or vaporising basin is provided with a number of vertical wicks of wool or cotton passing the meshes or rings of two superposed metal discs, and steeped at the bottom in the sheet of liquid which rises along and up them by capillary attraction. In this way a great amount of evaporating surface is obtained, and as the air or gas passes through this chamber there is no doubt it will be evenly, perfectly, and fully saturated with the rock-oil or "photogen" vapour. The idea is very ingenious, the principle that of the common atmospheric blast lamp—no studied harmony in the eye of the law it could only be regarded as a very ingenius variation of the trays and impregnating sponge-box of Lowe's patent of 1841; with this advantage, that the air-tight upper chamber preserves the unused fluid—seemingly, but perhaps not really—from evaporation because if there be any escape in the service-pipes, the evaporation from the wicks will go on and the flow from the upper chamber will necessarily continue. It is, however, a careful, safe, and proper plan.

Leaving the questions of patent rights, we come to that of the illuminating power of the "Photogenic Light" and its cost. The company profess to give a light from 150 to 400 per cent. increased, with diminution in the consumption of gas of one quarter, and realizing a saving in cost of 50 per cent. In one experiment we witnessed, four gas jets were burning twelve cubic feet of coal gas per minute, the gas passing through the metre only. On Connection being made with the reservoir of "photogen," the lights were increased very considerably in size, and certainly very greatly in brilliancy, while the consumption of gas was ten cubic feet. How many cubic feet of "photogen" vapour had been used to supply the deficit we were not informed; but as the Company state that one gallon of photogen is required for every thousand cubic feet of gas, we may assume that ratio; and then we should have the cost as 5.64 the price at which it is stated the carburetting liquid will be sold, against 4s. 6d., the cost of a thousand feet of gas. Dr. Frankland, in his Royal Institution lecture, stated the cost of gas as cheaper than rock-oil, giving for the cost of a light equal to twenty spermaceti candles burning for ten hours, coal gas 4½d., cannel gas 3d., paraffin-oil 5d., rock oil 6½d. One great advantage of the rock-oil gases is that they produce less sulphurous compounds than ordinary gas, and thus are better adapted for picture-galleries and exhibitions. Some years ago, at Madame Tussaud's, gas was replaced by oil-lamps, because the sulphurous compounds acted on the lead basis of the colouring matter of the wax figures, and greatly injured them.

The whole subject, indeed, of the carburation of gas and air is one of the greatest interest, and it is surprising it has not been more widely and largely taken up. In towns and cities, gas thus impregnated will no doubt be used; but in country houses and farms the carburated air might be introduced with the highest advantage. In the case of companies formed to work this system, it seems to us, that by reason of the numerous patents already secured, a monopoly could not be maintained, and if a monopoly could not be maintained, that company which started with a capital of £200,000 and an incubus of £50,000, payment to patentees, as the Photogenic Gas Company professes to start with, must be beaten by company that started with £150,000 and no incubus.

There can be no doubt that the fairest recompense to an inventor is a royalty on the sale of his invention. The better the invention, the greater the profits; the greater the profits, the greater the recompense. But of the profits it is, when other people invest their capital, that the inventor should be paid. People naturally object to give an inventor a large sum of money for his invention, there are so many contingencies against a profitable business working. If the invention be a pecuniary success then the inventor ought to profit; if it be not, those who risk their money to carry it out ought not to be the sufferers by a heavy reward to the inventor of a useless invention.

The practice of paying in paid-up shares, though apparently fair on the face of it, in reality defeats the operation of this principle, and is very little different from paying in cash, because, if there be any market for such shares, they can be converted into money at once.

M. Mongreul's photogen, when the public are informed what it is, may be considered worth the £50 000; but when chemists know—no studied harmony in the hydro-carbon been by inference from an accurate basis, the formulæ of all those we have yet to obtain, we think it a long price for the secret of making a volatile rock-oil, which any chemist would analyze the first week he got it; even when that secret is combined with the offer of a clever tin box in two compartments for vapourizing the inscrutable and wonderful compound.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC PENSIONS.

(From the Reader, June 13.)

THE list of literary and scientific pensions announced for this year is as follows:—

1. Mr. Joshua Alder, of Newcastle, £70 a year; "in consideration of his labours as a naturalist, especially in the department of marine zoology, and of his being suddenly reduced to poverty by circumstances over which he had no control."

2. Mrs. Atkinson, £100 a year; "in consideration of her husband's contributions to geographical science, the fruits of six years' explorations in Eastern Siberia and Mongolia, during which she accompanied him and aided in preserving a record of his researches, and of his having expended all his means in these efforts, leaving his widow totally unprovided for."

3. Mr. George Bartlett, £100 a year; "in appreciation of his pursuit of the natural and physical sciences during the thirty-six years, resulting in the establishment of the Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society, and the publication of many works, but also in a total prostration of mind and body now that he is old."

4. Miss Frances Browne, £100 a year: "on account of her merits in prose and poetry, composed in spite of blindness existing from birth."

5. Mr. S. W. Fullom, £70 a year; "in consideration of a long career as author and journalist, and of the merits of some of his works."

6. Mrs. Hughes, £100 a year; "in consideration of her husband's labours in the cause of education during a long service as master of the Greenwich Hospital Schools, and of the straitened circumstances in which she is left."

7. Mr. Laing, £100 a year; "in testimony of the value of his Arabic Dictionary, the product of twenty years' labour, ten of which were passed in Egypt for the better accomplishment of the task."

8. Dr. Robert Lathom, £100 a year; "in appreciation of his eminence in the studies of grammer, philology, and ethnology, and of his contributions to the knowledge of the same."

9. Sir Thomas Maclear, £100 a year; "in consideration of his service as Astronomer-Royal at the Cape of Good Hope."

10. Mr. Gerald Massey, £70 a year; "in appreciation of his services as a lyric poet sprung from the people."

11. Mrs. O'Donovan, £50 a year; "in consideration of the late Dr. O'Donovan's contributions to Irish literature and archæology."

12. Mr. Cyrus Redding, £70 a year; "in consideration of his labours in the field of political and other literature, extending over more than half-a-century."

13. Mrs. Elizabeth Strutt, £70 a year; "in consideration of her straitened circumstances at a great age, and after fifty-eight years of contributions to literature."

14. Dr. Tregelles, £100 a year; "on account of his valuable labours on subjects connected with Biblical criticism."

No objections are likely to be made to this list. It does not contain any name of the highest national celebrity; but, on the other hand, it does not contain any "poet Close" about whose appearance in the pension-list there is likely to be a public outcry, or a reclamation by Mr. Stirling in the House of Commons. All who appear in the list seem to deserve the little pensions awarded to them out of the very small fund which the country places at the disposal of the minister for such purposes; and there are some in the list whose deserts have been so conspicuous that, had the pensions awarded them been much larger, they would not have been grudged. Not knowing who may have been passed over, we are not entitled to speak of the *selection* as the best that could have been made out of the whole nation for the year's pensions; but, apart from any comparison of those in the list with those not in it, the list is perfectly satisfactory. If these fourteen persons are not the fourteen *most* deserving of pensions out of the whole number of literary and scientific persons in the community previously unpensioned, they are, at least, so far as we know, fourteen upon whom pensions, if there are to be such things, are well bestowed.

Ought there to be such pensions, however, at all? This is a question which would be raised perhaps by not a few in this generation, one of the discoveries of which is that what used to be called "hard-heartedness" is often but clear-sightedness, or real benevolence cooled down and rationalized. Something of the sceptical spirit which has begun so boldly to question the utility of charities and donations of all sorts has appeared in recent opinions expressed in some quarters about the Civil-List pensions. Let intellectual men—men of letters and of science—earn their own bread, and provide for their own families, as best they may; let there be no State-alms or State-rewards for them, any more than for the practitioners of any other craft; let them have nothing to depend upon except their own industry and their own providence; and so, in the long run, it will be best for them and for science and literature too! Such is a mode of opinion which has probably of late been gaining ground, and which, if it were to attain full force, would sweep away not only our system of literary and scientific pensions by the State, small and niggardly as it is, but also such voluntary associations as the Literary Fund.

We do not sympathize with this mode of opinion. Having much respect for the principle on which we see it to be founded, we are yet of opinion that a higher principle comes here into play, and that, as things are, both such donations as the Literary Fund gives and Civil-List pensions to military men, artists, and men of science are useful, proper, and necessary. Confining ourselves to the present matter of Civil-List pensions to men who have done intellectual service, or to the surviving relatives of such, we think that on no grounds of a good or truly rational social philosophy, could Great Britain abandon what little she keeps up of time-honoured practice in this respect, and that, indeed, she might safely and honourably, were she so minded, increase her use of the practice. We are not sure, however, that our present literary pension-system is on a good footing; and the chief objection we have to it is that, as things now are, the eleemosynary is inexplicably jumbled with the honorary, so that what is really eleemosynary figures as honorary, and what is honorary again is dragged down to the level of the eleemosynary. Even out of the present year's list we could illustrate this jumbling of principles; but there have been lists of previous years in which it was illustrated more glaringly—in which men who would have disdained to receive a pension save as an honorary mark of national respect, and to whom the nation would have blushed to offer a pension save in such terms, have been associated with other pensioners on whom pensions were conferred avowedly as a bestowal of alms.

The matter is worth looking into a little. At present so far as we can anaylse past and recent pension-lists, the pensions we are speaking of have been conferred on three classes of recipients:—(1) *On meritorious and respectable persons who, having been creditably industrious in what are called intellectual pursuits, have fallen into straitened pecuniary circumstances and need relief.* Here the eleemosynary principle preponderates. The state confers alms, that is, in fact, an alms: and the only peculiarity regarded as entitling such recipients to such an alms is that they, or their relatives, having been engaged in an intellectual species of industry, and not in a common trade or profession, may be considered to have done the State something of that higher kind of service which merits public recognition over and above the remuneration received in the ordinary course of commerce. (2) *On persons of signal literary or scientific merit, also on persons in straitened circumstances and really in need of help for themselves and their families.* Here the honorary is about equally mixed with the eleemosynary. The persons are such as the State might delight to honour; but it hastens to honour them only when they, or their friends in their behalf, can allege the plea of poverty or of barely sufficient means. The community is usually glad to hear of the accession of such persons to the pension-list. The community—knowing nothing of the private representations which have obtained them their pensions, or of the extent to which the plea of need or of destitution, as urged in these representations, may have been the efficient cause why the pensions were granted—leaps, in its generous way, to the conclusion that the pensions are honorary, and, by its happy style of sanctioning them, *makes* them honorary. (3) *On persons of great and conspicuous note in the intellectual world, not in any actual want of money, and who would fling an eleemosynary gift in the teeth of the State or the Church either, but yet not so rich but that an honorary recognition of their genious on the part of the State may properly take the shape of an annual money-gift.* Such persons there are; and our pension-lists include not a few of them. There are men, the nature of whose intellectual occupations is such that, though their utility is the highest possible, no repayment is or can be made them commercially, or they even work at a loss; and on these, if on any, the State may bestow honours in a money shape. "Nothing can repay you," the State virtually says to such persons in pensioning them; "but, pray accept this as a small token how we all respect and admire you; and, should it chance to make your circumstances a little easier, then—though it is not on this ground that we offer it—all the better." Here the honorary is supreme, or greatly preponderates.

Now, for our part, we should be glad that the State should, as heretofore, have pensioners of all these three classes, and should even increase the numbers of each. Persons who have done creditable intellectual work, and, much more, persons of signal intellectual merit and achievement, who have fallen into straitened circumstances, seem to us, despite all our weighing of reasons to the contrary, fit objects of that special sort of public kindliness which expresses itself in State-pensions. We must say, however, that, if we were to have our pension-system organized on one principle, we should desire that principle to be the purely honorary one rather than the purely eleemosynary. To honour conspicuous merit, and especially that kind of merit which is not and cannot be paid commercially, is, we hold, less disputably a proper function of a modern State than to bestow alms. Hence we would rather that all our Civil-List pensions were honorary distinctions, conferred on the ground of merit or high public service alone, than that they were eleemosynary doles, only conferred where a plea of need along with merit could be made out. And we object to the present jumble of the honorary and eleemosynary principles in the annual pension-lists. It might be a matter of great difficulty and delicacy to separate the different classes of pensioners, supposing them all to be retained; but some system effecting this might be devised. Probably also, there might be improvements in the present mode of designating the pensioners-expectant. At present it is a kind of candidature. Privately petitions are got up for this or that person, with statements of claims: and for these petitions signatures are procured, sometimes by a kind of canvass; and out of the candidates thus presented to him the minister selects. Probably, if the principle of pensions were more purely the honorary one, it might be more the part of the central authority to glance for itself over the whole face of the commonwealth and carefully choose the persons. But the whole question is a complex one, and touches on the question of honorary titles and distinctions of rank for eminent literary and scientific men. For, where public honours cannot take a money-form, they must, if given at all, take some other.

LORD CARDIGAN'S CHESNUT HORSE.

(From the London Review, June 13.)

WHEN Lord George Paget and the Light Brigade emerged from the enemy's batteries at Balaklava, and found a certain noble general (who shall be nameless) already safe outside, the first words reported to have been addressed by the inferior to the superior officer were, "I hope, my Lord, we didn't keep your lordship waiting." It does not appear that Lord Cardigan was not kept waiting—but it is certain that some injustice has been done to him. At last the smoke and dust that had gathered over the Balaklava charge has drifted away, and legal and trustworthy affidavits have established the fact that the noble Earl rode into the enemy's batteries before the rest of his brigade. Colonel Calthorpe himself, who, in his "Letters from Head-quarters," had insinuated that he never went in at all, has been compelled to admit that he was wrong. There can be no doubt of it. Lord Cardigan went in and went in first. It is, however, equally clear on the evidence as yet produced that Lord Cardigan got out again, and got out earlier than the rest. The other lines of the brigade had not yet reached the Russian guns before Lord Cardigan, mounted on his chesnut horse, was seen cantering back again by himself to the rear, leaving his men behind him in the battery. When the moment came for the Light Brigade to decide upon retreat, their noble commander could not be found. Hence arose some confusion of opinion; and when Lord Cardigan was discovered safe in the rear on the return of the cavalry, tongues began to make free with the noble earl's character for coolness under fire. The chesnut horse with white heels had been observed by the Russians on its way back, while the second line was advancing. "Who was the officer on the chesnut horse with the white heels, who was galloping back when the second line was going down?" asked General Liprandi of his prisoners. The answer was, that it was "Lord Cardigan," and Lord Cardigan's retreat was thus conspicious both in the Russian and English lines—thanks to something striking in the colour of his horse. The next time Lord Cardigan goes into action we can only hope that he will be fortunate enough not to have a horse with white heels if there is any likelihood of his horse being compelled, by circumstances over which the noble lord has no control, thus to show them.

From the celerity of the noble earl's return, and in consequence partly of the smoke and confusion that hung over the battery, Colonel Calthorpe and other unfriendly critics arrived at the unfounded and unfortunate conclusion that Lord Cardigan had never been in the battery at all. This was a grave injury to Lord Cardigan; and though it is plain how the mistake was made, the mistake was so prejudicial to an officer and nobleman, that it would not be proper to treat it as a light one. It does not do to say that it makes little difference whether Lord Cardigan went into the battery or no, because it is possible that he was so soon out again. Lord Cardigan has a right to have justice done him and laymen see often very great differences where hot tempered military cynics see but little.

This the Lord Chief Justice of England pointed out with an eloquence rarely equalled in modern courts of law; and with his remarks upon this point all will sympathize; though what the Lord Chief Justice thinks of Lord Cardigan's military valour is probably as important as what Lord Cardigan might think of the Lord Chancellor's law. It was not the Lord Chief Justice's place, as a judge, to examine the further question how far Lord Cardigan's conduct from first to last had been deserving of the high praise which the noble earl seems willing to accept, when he can get it. Partly it may be said to be invidious to examine the question at all; for all who are willing may let fall a veil upon any of the shortcomings in the generalship of the Crimea. Yet, in justice to Colonel Calthorpe, as Lord Cardigan's own point of view—by way of clearing the ground for future historians—it is better to point out two other mistakes into which Lord Cardigan has been led by his want of memory about the fight in question. We must begin by assuming the truth of the affidavits put in on Colonel Calthorpe's side, which are allowed, we believe to be altogether consistent with those on which Lord Cardigan relies. The senior officer in command under Lord Cardigan says that as he approached the Russian artillery, he lost sight of his lordship in the smoke, and seeing no more of him, was under the impression that his lordship was killed. Several officers gave testimony to the same effect. Some had seen his lordship galloping back to the rear while the 8th Hussars were advancing; and John Edden, a private *in the 4th Light Dragoons*, says:—

"As we were charging up to the Russian battery and within about 300 yards of it, we met Lord Cardigan returning alone to the rear, to the left; we then charged through the guns, and while we were in the rear of the guns I heard Lord George Paget ask where Lord Cardigan was. Captain Lowe said he had gone back. . . . Lord George Paget then gave the order to retire."

If this be true—and we do not understand that it is denied to be true by Lord Cardigan's counsel—one thing is certain, that though Lord Cardigan led his men in an intrepid way into the battery, he did not stay with them there, but made his way home alone on his white-heeled horse. It may well be that in the excitement of so stirring a scene he did what brave men do sometimes, and lost his head. It is only fair, however, to his lordship to point out an expression in a speech of General Liprandi, which accounts for the white-heeled charger's speedy retreat. "He is lucky to have got back," says General Liprandi, "as the Russians chased him as closely as they could." The affidavits in Cardigan's defence clearly show that, when he was in rear of the Russian batteries, some Cossacks rode at him. Taking these affidavits together with General Liprandi's speech, we may well imagine that Lord Cardigan was driven out of the battery and chased by these very Cossacks, and that when he got clear of them, instead of going back to his troops, he rode on home. We do not wonder at his annoyance at having felt obliged to do so, nor indeed can Lord Cardigan expect that such a mistake in generalship, as the Lord Chief Justice thinks that it may be called, can escape military criticism. It is not, as we have said, that all the same thing as turning back before the battery. If Lord Cardigan had lost his head five minutes earlier than he did, he might have been considered as deficient in courage. Losing it five minutes later would be another thing, and his lordship would have a right to the full benefit of the five minutes, of which Colonel Calthorpe seemed in any case in a hurry to deprive him. The difficulty we feel is about Lord Cardigan's Guildhall speech on February 6th, 1855. Upon that occasion he made a speech which took even more credit to himself than the credit merely for not having turned back short of the battery. We do not wish to suggest anything except thoughtlessness against Lord Cardigan; but, as a matter of public criticism, we are bound to say that a more modest speech upon that occasion would have been more suited to his own performances.

Secondly, we are driven to believe that Lord Cardigan's conduct to Colonel Calthorpe was seriously unjustifiable in the first instance, if we consider that Lord Cardigan had been obliged to leave his men to shift for themselves, and knew well that he had done so. In December, 1856, Lord Cardigan applied to the Commander-in-Chief for a Court-martial upon Colonel Calthorpe, for conduct in libelling him, which he described as unworthy of an officer and a gentleman. At that time the first edition only of Col. Calthorpe's book had been published; the second edition, which contained the libel this week complained of, had not yet appeared; and all the charge against Lord Cardigan's character in the Balaklava charge was contained in the following extract:—

"Scarce a man escaped, except those who crept under their gun carriages, and thus put themselves out of the reach of our men's swords. This was the moment when a general was most required; but, unfortunately, Lord Cardigan was not then present. On coming up to the battery (as he afterwards himself described it) a gun was fired close to him, and for a moment he thought his leg was gone. Such was not the case, as he remained unhurt; however, his horse took fright, swerved round, and galloped off with him to the rear, passing on the way the 4th Light Dragoons and 8th Hussars, before those regiments got up to the battery."

If we understand the affidavits rightly, Lord Cardigan really was absent at the critical moment when his men required a general. Whatever the cause, he had left the battery and ridden back, leaving behind him a scene of danger and confusion. This being so, it may have been untrue, but it could scarcely be libellous or unfair to say that his horse took fright and galloped off with him on reaching the battery. Lord Cardigan applies for a court-martial, however, not on himself but on Colonel Calthorpe, and uses excessively strong language towards a young officer, who, though he may have put the case too strongly afterwards, had, up to this date, made no personal charge of want of courage against the noble earl, but had, on the contrary, stated the facts more favourably to Lord Cardigan's reputation for generalship and judgment than they came out afterwards. This was not fair play to a young officer. Either Lord Cardigan's memory had failed him when he made the application, or his temper; for it would be unwarrantable even to insinuate—what we do not believe—that he was vindictive enough to wish to ruin a brother officer, who had, after all, said less than he might fairly have said if he had known all. Nor can Lord Cardigan's subsequent attacks on Colonel Calthorpe be justified even by the fact that Colonel Calthorpe had altered the above passage in his second edition, so as to convey a still more unjust imputation. He moved against him by privately asking the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to dismiss him from the viceregal staff. He moved against him in the House of Lords by applying to Lord Panmure to strike Colonel Calthorpe off the rolls for scandalous and disgraceful conduct. This is the way in which a noble Earl, to whom the Law Courts were open, and who might have brought an action in the ordinary way, preferred to attack his critic. He does not offer to come like ordinary people into the witness-box, and prove that the accusations are calumnious; he applies first for a court-martial on Colonel Calthorpe—a form of trial in which the proceedings may be supposed to be private, if not one-sided, and where the truth of the libel itself would be less material to the issue. He applies, secondly, to the Government for an *ex parte* interference on the part of the Lord-Lieutenant. We have the most unbounded confidence in the abstract and theoretical justice of the Horse Guards; but the Horse Guards in practice (as we have sometimes taken the liberty to point out) are human—flesh and blood. We say nothing but this—that Colonel Calthorpe is a fortunate man to have been Lord Raglan's nephew. It is a terrible thing to contemplate what might have been the result upon his fortunes had he been one of the numerous family of the Smiths, and belonged not to the staff, but—let us say—to the 4th Dragoons.

By these invocations of superior authority, and by availing himself of his opportunities as a peer to crush a candid assailant, for a mistake which, however inexcusable in a Lord, and however unfair to Lord Cardigan, must still be admitted not to have been an unnatural one, Lord Cardigan loses the sympathy which no doubt he would desire to deserve. When it was seen that he was moving, in 1863, for a criminal information, on account of a book published some six years ago, and actually withdrawn in 1861 from circulation, he lost all claim to the legitimate interference of the Queen's Bench. Chief Justice Cockburn expressed, however, the unanimous feelings of every gentleman, when he regretted that Lord Cardigan should have lain so long under the unfounded insinuation of having failed to enter the Russian batteries. The further consideration as to what portion of praise or blame Lord Cardigan is entitled—whether he is a hero or a great general, or only a mortal—we think the Lord Chief Justice had better leave to historians. The cry seems to be in military circles, that Kinglake is coming! We have no doubt that if any of the noble earls in high command in the Crimea had their weak points, the gentleman in question will manage accidentally to allude to them. He ought not to be too hard on Lord Cardigan. We know that in the navy the fashion is for the captain to stand by his burning vessel to the last. Men of high rank in the navy, on such occasions walk out last. If in the army a different etiquette prevails, and a general walks out of the enemy's battery before his men, it is probably merely a difference—an unimportant difference—of fashion. As the Chief Justice eloquently hinted, none of us can tell what we should be inclined ourselves to do if we found ourselves in an enemy's battery. A man who, like Lord Cardigan, had ridden boldly in, can, at worst, only have been guilty of want of consideration in riding quickly out, even if he were not driven out at the point of the sword, which, upon the evidence, we have no doubt he was. The chesnut horse with the white heels, we feel sure, at all events, was glad to be out of it, if Lord Cardigan himself was indifferent. Probably the noble charger's feeling was, that if he ever got clear of the guns and the Cossac lances, he would give his noble rider leave to write upon his tomb the equine epitaph—"*occupat extremum scabies.*"

FREEMAN'S HISTORY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

(From the Examiner, June 6.)

History of Federal Government, from the Foundation of the Achaian League to the Disruption of the United States. By Edward A. Freeman, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Volume I. General Introduction—History of the Greek Federations. Macmillan.

IT is hardly necessary for Mr. Freeman to say that his *History of Federal Government* owes nothing of its origin to the American war. So scholarly and impartial a work could not possibly be an outgrowth of the question in contemporary politics most full of party bias and rancour. We are told, and we can well believe, that it is the fulfilment of a very old scheme, and the result of ten years' careful study. "All that late events in America have done," says its author, "has been to increase my interest in a subject which had already long occupied my thoughts, and, in some degree, to determine me to write at once what otherwise might have been postponed for some time longer." Yet now, if ever, is the time for an almost exhaustive history of Federalism to be popular, and even in the first volume of the work, bringing down the narrative to no later date than 145 B.C., there is much to invite reflection and promote a sound judgment on the subject now being at the same time illustrated and darkened by the disruption and strife of parties in America.

Mr. Freeman's undertaking is a large one. In the present volume, seven hundred pages are filled with a very able review of Grecian history with special reference to the development of Federalism, familiar topics of general history being left out of discussion, and full attention being given to the very complicated and, out of Germany, much neglected questions bearing on the growth of government systems and issuing in the firm establishment of the Achæan and Ætolian Leagues. In the second volume—skipping, as it seems, the Etruscan and early Latin leagues of ancient history and the Italian confederacies of mediæval time, all hazy subjects on which sound information and sensible theory are much to be desired—Mr Freeman promises to describe the Swiss and German Federations established in the thirteenth century, and, in the case of Switzerland, continued with noteworthy modifications to the present day. In two or three other volumes we are to have histories of the Union of the Seven Dutch Provinces, extending from the war of independence against Spain to the time of the French Revolution; and of the United States of America established in 1778, and virtually dissolved last year. The work is indeed to be rather a collection of four histories, each devoted to one of the four chief confederacies that have been established and preserved for any length of time in the civilized world, than a complete history of Federal Government in all its forms. Mr. Freeman's scheme, however, is so large, and it is in his power to supply so many apparent deficiencies by judicious digressions in the course of his narrative, that we have no need to complain of its not being more comprehensive.

A true and perfect Federal Commonwealth is defined by Mr. Freeman as "a collection of states in which it is equally unlawful for the central power to interfere with the purely internal legislation of the several members, and for the several members to enter into any diplomatic relations with other powers. Where the first condition is not obtained, the several members are not sovereign; their independence, however extensive, is a merely municipal independence. When the second condition is not obtained, the union, however intimate, is that of a mere confederacy, rather than that of a real confederation. Federalism is, indeed, a compromise, a mean between the system of large states and the system of small states. It is an attempt to combine the advantages of self-government and internal liberty possessed by a single city, or a small commonwealth, with the power in relation to other countries and strength in the securing of general peace and order possessed by a large nation; and, like approximations in little governments of great consolidated states, "it may assume a democratic, an aristocratic, or even a monarchic form of government, just as may happen." Theoretically, it is what the Government of Washington is just now attempting above all things to prevent it from being, a union of states for purposes of mutual protection as long as it is needed, and for the education of its forces to become separate governments as soon as they are fit for it.

This appears to have been the chief object in the case of the oldest attempts at Federal government of which we have any record. The stronger and more developed townships of ancient Greece established separate dignataries or democracies. The more backward parts of the nation, such as the Locrians and the Northern Dorians, must have adopted some rude form of Federalism for mutual aid and joint action in withstanding the power of their enemies. There can be little doubt that the Phocian, Acharnanian, and Epeirot Leagues, known to exist in later times, were relics of more primitive institutions. The Bœotian League, dating at any rate from the year 776 B.C., is memorable not only for the great deeds effected by its agency, but also for the warning given by it as to the evil results of a bad scheme of Federation. Directed by eleven (or, perhaps, by thirteen) Bœotarchs, of whom two were elected by Thebes, and one by the other larger cities, while many small towns sent no representatives at all, and under whom there were four separate senates, apparently endowed with equal powers, the real authority was left almost exclusively in the hands of Thebes. Through many generations the yoke was not too grievous to be borne. But with the tyranny that led to the Plataean secession, about the year 500, began a history of selfish encroachment quite foreign to the whole idea of Federalism. The valour and patriotism of Pelopidas and Epaminondas furnish a brief brilliant episode in it, but the people were altogether unworthy of such leaders. No sooner was their influence lost than "Thebes stood forth as a city of coarse and brutal upstarts, who had suddenly risen to a place in the Hellenic world for which they were utterly unfit. The result soon showed how impossible it was that an overweening city like Thebes should ever enter into the true Federal relation with weaker states."

Somewhat better in plan and much better in action was the Achæan League, formed about 280 B.C., and preserved for more than a hundred and thirty years, with the noble object of uniting all Peloponnesus, if possible all Greece, in one free and equal democratic confederation. Each city had its separate internal government; all the citizens united in electing the men who were to manage their general affairs. In idea the whole league was as democratic as the Athenian commonwealth: but practically it became to a great extent aristocratic. None but the rich were able or willing to take two long journeys a year to the place of assembly, and the long space that intervened between one session and another made it necessary for them to leave far greater power in the hands of the magistrates than was ever allowed in Athens, where the assemblies were held thrice each month, and attended by nearly all the citizens. "The Achæan Congress differed from the Congress of the American Union chiefly in this, that, according to the common political instinct of the Greek mind, it was a primary and not a representative Assembly." Representative government was a political agency of which the ancients had hardly any conception. The Achæan constitution was the nearest approach—with the exception, perhaps, of the short-lived Lycian League—to the modern plan of republican or parliamentary government. In some respects, indeed, as Mr Freeman points out, its machinery was curiously like that of some modern states. In requiring the magistrates to be members of the Assembly, and personally to make their proposals or defend their policy before it, it closely resembled the English custom, compelling the attendance of Ministers in Parliament and their responsibility to it. The Achæan General was, to some extent on a par with the English Premier. Still more did he resemble the American President. In each we see a sort of temporary King, invested with nearly the whole executive power, absolute for his term of office, but forced to surrender it after a limited period, and, with many exceptions, the coincidences between the systems directed by each are not a little remarkable when we remember that they were founded two thousand years and seven thousand miles apart, and that in the one case there was no conscious imitation of the other.

The history of the United States, however, has afforded but few parallels to the history of the Achæan League, detailed by Mr Freeman in the latter half of his first volume. The narrative is very valuable, treating as it does of a subject entirely avoided by Mr Grote, and slightly and unsatisfactorily handled by all other historians of the period. Mr Freeman has made of it as interesting a tale as we are ever likely to have. No skill or grace of style can make it altogether attractive. This later period of Greek history is certainly useful as a philosophical and political study. It is quite true that in it a great advance was made, and a great lesson was taught, in the way of free government. But the general reader of history has seen enough of Greece, and has seen all the brightest episodes of her history, when he comes to the period of the Macedonian conquest. "The brilliant development of Hellenic greatness," as Mr Freeman admits, "alike in war, in politics, in art, in eloquence, and in poetry, was inseparably linked to the system of independent city-commonwealths. The dissensions and the wars of Greece are the price which she paid for becoming the world's teacher for all time. Had Greece never sunk beneath the armed force of Macedonia and Rome, she would never have won the Macedonian and Roman as the permanent apostles of her civilization and intellectual life. It was well that Greece was disunited; it was well that Greece was conquered; but it was also well that she should revive, if only for a moment, to give the world the first great example of a political teaching of another kind." This teaching is worth all the attention that can be given to it; but the world would have lost inestimably, had a dull scheme of federalism taken the place of those independent and rival communities among whom so many noble influences were at work.

Business Announcements.

HYMNS, ANCIENT and MODERN, with and without Music, on Sale at the Cathedral Vestry.
JOSEPH DOWMAN,
Bombay, 9th July 1863. Cathedral Clerk.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

TRAVELLING and SHOWER BATHS,—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a new assortment of BATH TINS; Portable Shower Baths with curtains, &c.; Travelling Baths with lid, lock, &c. &c.; the OXFORD HIP AND SITZ BATH, with a general assortment for adults and children. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

ARCHERY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have just received an assortment of ARCHERY KIT comprising—
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lemon Lance Wood Bows.
Do. do. Painted and Feathered Arrows in 1 dozen cases with Lock and Key.
Do. do. Quivers and Belts.
Do. do. Registered Spring Gloves.
Do. do. Arm Guards.
Tassels, Pickers and Markers.
Grease Pots.
Extra Bow Strings.
Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort, Bombay.

GOLOSHES,
WATERPROOF COATS AND HATS.
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA.
A supply just received by
J. AND W. WATSON & Co.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,

BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.
Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Vestings of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.
Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.
Mixed LaineCloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Moire Antique and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Hosiery.
Helmet, low crowned Hats, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 30.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF of SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 5.
TERMS—CASH.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

SYKES & Co., PHOTOGRAPHERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, beg to say that they have now on hand a large stock of Photographic materials of every description, viz., Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras of all sorts, Baths, Stereoscopes of Assortment; Views, Plate Boxes, Albums, Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartouts; also a stock of Miscellaneous articles, including a beautiful lot of Stained Glassware engraved with views of Bombay, and Native Costumes from Photographs taken here, Magic Lantern Slides, Gilt Moulding for Frames, and French Wall Papers.
Hummum Street, 16th June 1863.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

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